translation with a glossary of terms and phrases, Shanghai, 1927). For the literary language there are J. Brandt, *Introduction to Literary Chinese* (Peking, North China Union Language School, 1927); F. W, Bailer, *Lessons in Elementary Wen-li* (Shanghai, 1912); T. L. Bullock, *Progressive Exercises in the Chinese Written Language* (Shanghai, 1902), and H. G. Creel, T. C. Chang, and R. C. Rudolph, *Literary Chinese by the Inductive Method* (Chicago, 2 vols., 1938, 1939). Selections from various types of Chinese prose in the literary language, together with translations and notes, are in Evan Morgan, *A Guide to Wenli Styles and Chinese Ideals* (London, 1912). The entrance of the United States into the Far Eastern war in 1941 made necessary the introduction of hundreds to Chinese. For this many new methods and text-books were devised. These have been so numerous that no attempt has here been made to list and evaluate them.

On one of the most widely used forms of the literary prose style see G. Margoulies, *Le Kou-Wen Chinois. Recueil de Textes avec Introduction et Notes* (Paris, 1926), and G. Margoulies, *Evolution de la Prose Artistique Chinoise* (Munich, 1929). On poetic forms see G. Margoulies, *Le "Fou" dans le Wen-Siuan, Etude et Textes* (Paris, 1926), and the introduction in Witter Bynner and Kiang Kang-hu, *The Jade Mountain. A Chinese Anthology, Being Three Hundred Poems of the Tang Dynasty, 618-906* (New York, 1929).

The standard book on printing in China is T. F. Carter, *The Invention of Printing in China and Its Spread Westward* (revised edition, New York, 1931). See also B. Laufer, *Paper and Printing in Ancient China* (Chicago, 1931).

Of general works on Chinese literature probably the most useful is A. Wylie, *Notes on Chinese Literature* (new edition, Shanghai, 1902). An excellent introduction is Ssu-yii Teng and K. Biggerstaff, *An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Reference Works* (Peiping, 1936). Disappointing and unsatisfactory is H. A. Giles, *A History of Chinese Literature* (New York, 1901). R. Wilhelm, *Die Chinesische Literatur* (Wildpark-Potsdam, 1930) is semi-popular and with translations of many selections. There is also W. Grube, *Geschichte der*

Chinesischen Literatur (Leipzig, 1902). On the *ts'ung shu* A. W. Hummel has a short but important article—Ts'ung Shu (Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 51, March, 1931, pp. 40-47).

Translations have been made of a number of Chinese works, in whole or in part—although, of course, by far the greater proportion of Chinese literature has not been put into any European language. The most notable translations of the classical works of the Chou period have been given in the bibliography at the end of chapter two, and of the Han works at the end of chapter three. Several others have been mentioned at the end of chapters five to nine inclusive. Among those covering more than one period are H. A. Giles, trans., *Gems from Chinese Literature* (second edition, two vols., Shanghai, 1923); A. Waley, trans., *A Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems* (second edition, London, 1923); A. Waley, *More Translations from*